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and early exploration of the coast of Australia; the early settlement of the continent; the system of transportation of convicts from England; convict risings against the government; the political revolution; the cruel war between the whites and blacks of Tasmania and how Robinson, a Christian bricklayer, alone, through friendship, brought in the native tribes in surrender after 5,000 armed whites had toiled in vain to accomplish this end; the exploration of the interior of Australia; and, lastly, an account of the bushranger, a picturesque but bloody type of bandit. Throughout the book the character of each of the men, whether prominent in exploration, government or brigandage, is brought out clearly and distinctly. The author writes in a fascinating manner. There is not a dull or stupid page in the book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

EUROPE

The Continent of Europe. By Lionel W. Lyde. xv and 446 pp. Maps, index. The Macmillan Co., New York & London, 1913. \$2. 9 x 5½.

There are few books in English in which the control or influence exerted upon man and his enterprises by geographical relief, climate and other natural factors is so emphasized on every page as in this volume. Professor Lyde has for some fifteen years been a conspicuous writer of texts and books on geographical education. The present volume associates with facts their full geographical significance. It deserves a place in the libraries of all teachers of our study, not only for its explication of the geography of the continent and states of Europe but also as an example of fine geographical method.

Die Lage der Deutschen Grossstädte. Von Dr. Albrecht Penck. 38 pp. *Städtebauliche Vorträge aus dem Seminar für Städtebau an der kgl. tech. Hochschule zu Berlin*, Vol. 5, No. 5. W. Ernst & Sohn, Berlin, 1912. Mk. 2.

In the development of German cities, location plays an important part in two ways. The first is the "Ortslage" or local situation inviting or repelling settlement; the second, the "geographische Lage," geographical location. Local conditions making a favorable *Ortslage* are, for example, a bluff on a navigable river (Cologne, Magdeburg); islands that make a river easily fordable (Berlin, Frankfurt); the mouth of a tributary (Coblenz, Ratisbon), and the like. The "geographical" location comprises the influence of the wider neighborhood, which determines whether many people are likely to be attracted to such a locally favored spot; as, for instance, location on an important line of traffic, or near mineral resources, or other natural advantages. While the *Ortslage*, in most cases, furnished the stimulus for the founding of towns, it was geographical location which decided whether such a foundation was to become a metropolis or remain a small town, and also whether, having once been large, it should remain so always.

From this point of view the author presents to us a very interesting synopsis of the rise and decline of the most important German towns under the influences of local and geographical location. The many old and famous cities on the Rhine were founded as Roman *castra*, wherever there was a good *Ortslage*, by virtue of their geographical location on the left bank of the Rhine, in order to control the conquered territory beyond the river. But later, when the Rhine became a German river, with almost all of Germany east of it, that geographical location ceased to be favorable, and newer cities sprang up on the right bank, often directly opposite the old ones, to compete with them. Only those of the older cities continued to grow, which, in addition to their former advantage, possessed also another whose value began to show under the changed conditions: Cologne, for example, because it is located where the great continental road along the foot of the German Mittelgebirge crosses the Rhine, while Mainz saw her leading position wrested from her by Frankfurt. The great ports of Germany (with the sole exception of Kiel) grew up at the head of ocean navigation on the large rivers, which was the favorable geographical location at the time of their foundation; but now the